SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-GIRK2/Biotin Conjugated antibody

SL4214R-Bio

Product Name	Anti-GIRK2/Biotin
Chinese Name	生物素标记的 G 蛋白激活内流钾 Channel protein2 抗体
Alias	inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 6; Kir3.2; BIR1; G protein activated inward rectifier potassium channel 2; G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 2; GIRK-2; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir3.2; IRK6_HUMAN; KATP-2; Kcnj6; Kcnj7; Potassium channel; Potassium channel inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 6.
Research Area	Cell biology immunology Neurobiology Channel protein Cell type markers
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse,Rat(predicted:Human,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Rabbit)
Applications	WB=1:1000-5000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	47kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GIRK2
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** This potassium channel may be involved in the regulation of insulin secretion by glucose and/or neurotransmitters acting through G-protein-coupled

receptors. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium.

Function:
This potassium channel may be involved in the regulation of insulin secretion by glucose and/or neurotransmitters acting through G-protein-coupled receptors. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium.

Subunit:
Associates with GIRK1 or GIRK4 to form a G-protein-activated heteromultimer pore-forming unit. The resulting inward current is much larger.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:
Most abundant in cerebellum, and to a lesser degree in islets and exocrine pancreas.

Similarity:
Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel (TC 1.A.2.1) family. KCNJ6 subfamily.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3763 Human

Entrez Gene: 16522 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 25743 Rat

Omim: 600877 Human

SwissProt: P48051 Human

SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

SwissProt: P48542 Mouse

SwissProt: P48550 Rat

Unigene: 626242 Human

Unigene: 658533 Human

Unigene: 741904 Human

Unigene: 328720 Mouse

Unigene: 10185 Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.